

Nervous Depression

is a condition that shows itself when the patient is overworked and poorly nourished. To overcome it the body must be built up by restoring healthy digestion and resting the tired brain and nerves.

Abbey's Effervescent Salt

when used as directed, restores normal digestion and improves nutrition, while at the same time one of its ingredients has a special soothing effect on the nervous system. This makes it the rational remedy for nervous depression and brain fog.

25c., 50c. and \$1.00 per bottle.

MAKE SICK PEOPLE WELL.

DOCTOR MARTIN'S HOMOEOPATHIC 10-C-REMEDIUM-10c.

NOT CURE-ALLS.

A SEPARATE CURE FOR EACH DISEASE.

35 Different Cures for 10c.
35 Different Diseases. 10c.

Dr. Martin's Asthma Cure.....10c.	Dr. Martin's Dyspepsia Cure.....10c.
Dr. Martin's Asthma Inhalant.....10c.	Dr. Martin's Female Catarrh Cure.....10c.
Dr. Martin's Bad Cough Cure.....10c.	Dr. Martin's Fever Cure.....10c.
Dr. Martin's Bile Cure.....10c.	Dr. Martin's General Debility Cure.....10c.
Dr. Martin's Blood and Skin Cure.....10c.	Dr. Martin's Gonorrhea Cure.....10c.
Dr. Martin's Cough Cure.....10c.	Dr. Martin's Headache Cure.....10c.
Dr. Martin's Catarrh Cure.....10c.	Dr. Martin's Heart Cure.....10c.
Dr. Martin's Catarrh Cure.....10c.	Dr. Martin's Indigestion Cure.....10c.
Dr. Martin's Cholera Morbus Cure.....10c.	Dr. Martin's Kidney Cure.....10c.
Dr. Martin's Cholera Infantum Cure.....10c.	Dr. Martin's Liver and Constipation Cure.....10c.
Dr. Martin's Croup Cure.....10c.	Dr. Martin's Measles Cure.....10c.
Dr. Martin's Croup Cure.....10c.	Dr. Martin's Neuralgia Cure.....10c.
Dr. Martin's Croup Cure.....10c.	Dr. Martin's Rheumatism Cure.....10c.
Dr. Martin's Croup Cure.....10c.	Dr. Martin's Sore Throat Cure.....10c.
Dr. Martin's Croup Cure.....10c.	Dr. Martin's Worm Cure.....10c.
Dr. Martin's Croup Cure.....10c.	Dr. Martin's Whooping Cough Cure.....10c.

DRUGGISTS' EVERYWHERE.

LUDLOW WARMS THE AGITATORS.

Will Use Force to Crush Threatened Strike in Havana.

General Ludlow, the military governor of Havana, has issued a long proclamation to the people of that city regarding the threatened strike. It is in part as follows:

To the People of Havana: At the present juncture, when certain irresponsible and seditious individuals are seeking to destroy the peaceful industries of the city and to mislead the workmen into a general conspiracy to paralyze the life and movement of the community, it behooves me in the interest of all concerned and as the immediate representative of the United States government to publish a word of warning.

"The United States of America is pledged to the establishment in Cuba of a stable and orderly government. A pledge made alike to Cubans and to the world will surely be fulfilled.

"At the instigation of a few self-seeking demagogues, backed by a more numerous element that professes idleness to labor, and of a few who are bent upon the perpetration of theft and protection of the family, the workmen of Havana are urged to force all labor to extinguish the lights that protect property and discourage crime, to close the bake shops that furnish food, and if that should be accomplished, to cut off the water supply. Meanwhile the trades and occupations are to be abandoned, industry is to perish and food is to fail.

"Upon whom would this punishment fall? Who would be at once, and fatally, the victims of this insidious conspiracy? Who but the poor, the destitute and the sick? Who but the suffering children and their mothers, weak and helpless? Who but the ignorant and destitute, thousands of whom exist in Havana where day and night sources are essential to their sustenance? Should there be a strike, within forty-eight hours the cries of hunger and wails of distress will arise from multitudes whose sole fault it is that they are the wives and children of men who have been deceived into sacrificing their without thought or reason.

"It is known to the authorities that but a small proportion of the workmen are in sympathy with the movement, and that the majority have been coerced into assent.

"Let there be no misunderstanding as to the outcome. Order will be maintained. Violence and tumult will be crushed. Where so much is at stake there will be no hesitation in applying such remedial and correctional measures as may be necessary to preserve the peace and safety of the city."

THE NUT CROP.

The census office is required, under the law, to gather the statistics of the nut crop of 1899 for the census of 1900. Among the nuts grown in the United States are black walnuts, butternuts, almonds, coconuts, chinquapins, beechnuts, chestnuts, Persian (sometimes called English) walnuts, filberts, hazelnuts, Italian chestnuts, hazelnuts, Brazil nuts and pecans.

The nut business is growing. Pennsylvania sends out large quantities of hickory-nut meats. The pecan crop of Texas is so great that pecan elevators have been established for handling it, and there is a pecan farm in Florida that is 200 miles in length.

All nut raisers are requested by Statisticians Powers to keep an accurate record of the quantity and value of their crops, no matter how small.

CAPT. CHADWICK'S SWORD.

It Will Be a Beautiful Specimen of the Jeweler's Art.

The sword to be presented to Capt. Chadwick at Morgantown, W. Va., is a beautiful specimen of the jeweler's art. The blade is of the finest and most flexible steel.

One side is ornamented with the inscription: "Presented to Captain French E. Chadwick by the citizens of the state of West Virginia." Festoons and laurel decorating the upper part. On the other side is a vignette of the flag of New York. All these decorations appear in gold. The grip is made of sharkskin entwined with gold and encased in gold, graying a noble anchor. In the top is set an amethyst. The guard is encircled at the top by a dolphin, the head of Neptune, and the sides are encircled by a laurel wreath. The hilt is of the finest steel, and the blade is of the finest and most flexible steel.

The face of the guard is enriched by an engraved vignette of Admiral Sampson's fleet, with the flag of the French E. Chadwick in the center. The blade is of the finest and most flexible steel.

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NAMES OF SCHOOLS

Local Buildings Recall Famous Men of the Past.

MANY PRESIDENTS AND MAYORS

Educators Who Worked in the District Honored.

SOME COLORED LEADERS

To the residents of the District, especially the rising generation, the nomenclature of our public school buildings is an interesting subject, and a study of their names is instructive even to the older portion of the community. And when the dates of the erection of the buildings are noted, with their location, the growth and building up of the different sections of the District can be pictured, while in some instances at least who were popular with the whites and colored is indicated by their names. As to many of the personal names (other than those of the President and a few others) there are but few who can tell all who have been honored by the emblazonment of their names on a school building. In numerous instances the parties whose names are used were scarcely known in their own neighborhoods during life, and that they are thus honored is due to the appreciation of work performed years ago. In ante-bellum days when there were but few school buildings owned by the municipal government, the name of teacher or locality was used.

Early Names.

The two-story brick building erected at 14th and G streets northwest in 1871, now a three-story structure, having been rebuilt in 1880, was named after Mayor Berret, the city's executive in 1870-71.

The first modern school building—the Wallace, on Pennsylvania avenue between 7th and 8th streets southeast—was erected in 1874, during the terms of Mayor Richard Wallace, 1871-74.

A modest structure for a colored school was erected in 1877 near the corner of 9th and E streets southwest, through the efforts of Rev. Anthony Bowen, a colored leader, who had much to do with its erection and was a member of the last common council in 1870. This was called Bowen's School, popularly, but the authorities—the trustees of colored schools—gave the building the full name. Two years ago it was entirely rebuilt and enlarged.

The colored school in 1879 honored their steadfast friend, Thaddeus Stevens of Pennsylvania, by naming the school building on 21st between K and L streets northwest after him. The name of the building, John F. Cook, formerly collector of taxes, and Prof. G. P. T. Cook, superintendent of colored schools—Rev. John F. Cook, one of the founders of the Fifth Street Presbyterian Church and a teacher for many years—was honored by having the building on 21st between K and L streets northwest named for him.

Next, in 1879, the edifice erected at the corner of 13th and K streets northwest for colored schools, and being named after Franklin Square, the name of the printer, statesman, diplomat, philosopher and philanthropist, Franklin, suggested itself and was adopted by the authorities and the public.

After Teachers.

The Randall at the corner of 1st and I streets southeast was the name given a brick building which in 1879 succeeded an old barrack building in which one of the missionary teachers of the north had gathered a number of colored children, and it appropriately honors this teacher, Miss Eliza G. Randall. That the location of the school was given the building, an erection of the present structure in 1876.

One of the old time teachers, Mr. McCormick, who taught the Eastern free, or colored school in 1879, and who, as a father, is remembered by the building bearing his name on the site of the tobacco store on 12th and M streets northeast, erected in 1870.

The well-known name of Lucretia Mott, whose voice and pen championed the cause of the colored people, was given the building on 12th and M streets northeast, erected in 1871.

Well-Known Names.

The Seaton building on 1st and 2nd streets northwest in 1871, honors Col. W. Seaton, mayor of Washington, 1840 to 1850. The colored school building at 17th and M streets northwest, erected the same year, was named after Senator Sumner, the well-known Massachusetts statesman.

In 1872 the first president of the first board of school trustees (1870) and the third President of the United States was named in the building on 12th and M streets northwest, erected in 1871.

The martyrdom of Rev. Elijah P. Lovejoy at Alton, Ill., at the hands of a mob in 1838 is recalled by the building at 12th and D streets northwest, erected in 1871. Mr. Lovejoy was a New Englander, who was an ardent friend of the colored race and who was killed while leading a mob of free men against a slave plantation in Illinois.

In 1874 the building on 12th street between K and L streets northwest, erected in 1871, was named after Mr. S. J. Thompson, long a teacher and principal in the first and second districts, and the building was named after Mr. S. J. Thompson, long a teacher and principal in the first and second districts, and the building was named after Mr. S. J. Thompson, long a teacher and principal in the first and second districts.

The name of a leading colored man, Rev. Henry Highland Garnet, is on the school building for colored children erected on 11th and E streets northeast in 1871, between Vermont avenue and 18th street northwest in 1880. Mr. Garnet was a Presbyterian minister, at one time pastor of the Fifteenth Street Colored Presbyterian Church, and a strenuous advocate of the education of his race.

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Bladensburg road, erected in 1881, bears the name of Hamilton, after the distinguished statesman and financier of the early days of the republic. In 1881 the building at 1st and G streets northwest was named for Joseph Gates (Mr. Seaton's associate in the conduct of the National Intelligencer), who was in the majority in 1828 and '29.

Gen. U. S. Grant's name was placed on the school building on G between 21st and 22d streets northwest in 1882.

The name of Amidon on the building at the corner of 6th and F streets southwest, erected in 1882, recalls a valued teacher, who was the fourth district schools, as Miss Margaret A. Milburn and Mrs. Amidon, who for many years a devoted teacher of the fourth district schools.

In the building known as the Banaker, erected in 1882 on 3d between K and L streets northwest, for colored youth, is a reminder that Benjamin Banaker, a colored surveyor, born near Ellicott City, Md., in the last century, was an assistant of Elihu Williams, who was in the majority in 1828 and '29.

The name of Washington is specifically applied to the High School building between 6th and 7th streets northwest, erected in 1883.

Major W. J. Twining, the first Engineer in the construction of the District of Columbia, detailed from the engineer corps of the army, who served from 1878 to his death, in 1882 was honored with the name of the building bearing his name on 3d between N and O streets northwest.

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Ready for Your Tailoring Order!

Never mind who has been doing your work in the past, we want you to let us submit our line of woollens before you place your fall order. Bring your eyes to our textile exposition—they'll thank you for the treat.

If you're interested in what will be worn this season—and you are—you will more than be repaid for a visit to our emporium. We are always in the lead with the newest and best ideas for making clothes to-order.

Tact and taste touch hands at 906 and 908 F street—this business at least bows to their influence.

Our tact secures all that's best and newest in stuffs.

Our taste is displayed in the cut and style and make-up of the garments we produce.

Our prices will remain the lowest, as they have always been.

Special offering for this week:

We have secured several pieces of fine BLACK and BLUE THIBET. To appreciate the beauty and value of this goods it is necessary that you should see it. It is well worth \$8, but for one week only, ending September 30, we will make

Sack Suits to-order.....\$12

Cutaway Suits.....\$13

MERTZ and MERTZ, TAILORS, 906 and 908 F Street N.W. BALTIMORE STORE, 6 East Baltimore Street.

In 1891, bears its name in compliment to Henry Wilson, Vice President of the United States.

The name of Polk for the President was placed on the building at 7th and P streets northwest in 1891, and that at 7th and Q streets northeast was named for President Taylor the same year.

At 3d and G streets northeast General Patterson, erected in 1891, is honored by the building erected in 1891.

President Fillmore is recalled by the building erected in 1892 on 35th street between U and V streets northwest.

The Patterson, erected in 1893 on Vermont avenue near U street northwest, commemorates the name of General Patterson for his services in the cause of education.

In 1894 President Pierce's name was attached to the building at 3d and 14th streets northeast.

The name of President James Buchanan is recalled by the building on E between 10th and 11th streets southeast, erected in 1895.

Johnson is the name for the building on School street, near Sherman avenue, erected in 1895 to honor the President.

Bishop David A. Payne of the A. M. E. Church is remembered by the building erected in 1898 for colored youths at 14th and C streets southeast.

President Hayes' name adorns the structure at 5th and K streets northeast, erected in 1896.

Deserved Tributes.

A tribute was paid that distinguished leader of his race, Frederick Douglass, when the school building at 1st and Pierce streets was in 1896 given the name of Douglass.

The building on School street between 21st and 22d streets, erected in 1896, was named for Dr. W. B. Magruder, mayor in 1897.

The structure on 13th street between C and D streets, erected in 1897, recalls the name of Dr. W. A. Bradley, mayor of Washington in 1894-5.

The Towers, at the corner of 8th and G streets, erected in 1897, recalls the name of Dr. W. A. Bradley, mayor of Washington in 1894-5.

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